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ABSTRACT

Since 1922, interrupted only by World War II, American college debators have exchanged visits and demonstration tours with their foreign counterparts, primarily from Great Britain but gradually expanded to include other areas of the world. This report, prepared by the Committee on International Discussion and Debate of the Speech Communication Association, begins with a historical review of the highlights of international debating experiences. There is a brief discussion of future plans for the program growth as well as a report of the first international debating exchange between Oxford University and Bates College. There are also participant rosters of American and foreign students and institutions represented. The booklet closes with a report on the first American tour by students from the Soviet Union in April 1972. (RN)

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FIFTY YEARS OF INTERNATIONAL DEBATE 1922 — 1972

by
Robert N. Hall
and
Jack L. Rhodes

Committee on International
Discussion and Debate

10 Downing Street
Whitehall

31 July 1972

Dear Mr Hall.

Thank you for your letter of 20 July about the 50th Anniversary of the Speech Communication Association.

There is little doubt that visits by students to other countries to match their wits with others in the debating arena are beneficial not just to the individuals concerned but also to the cause of international understanding. Endeavours such as yours deserve every encouragement.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely

Edward Heath

Edward Heath

A. Craig Baird, Professor Emeritus, University of Iowa, was an Instructor at Bates College in Maine when he founded the International Debate Program in 1921. In that year he sent three of his student debaters to England. In the fall of 1922 the Exchange officially began when Oxford University sent three students to tour seven colleges and universities in the Northeast.

It is to Professor Baird and to his faith in debate and to his belief in the value of international exchanges that this booklet is dedicated.

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 2, 1972

Dear Mr. Work:

Thank you for your letter of April 24. Immediately upon arrival I called the White House to stress my strong support for the tour of the Soviet debaters and to urge the White House to extend every courtesy to them, including a visit with the President, if that was possible.

I was informed that you had already contacted the White House, and that, since the President was in Florida and could not meet with your group, you had decided to continue your tour and now were in fact in Utah.

I want to commend the Speech Communication Association on its sponsorship of this important tour. Personal contact between young citizens of America and Russia and candid exploration of the similarities and differences between the two countries can play an invaluable role in strengthening understanding and cooperation between the world's two most powerful nations.

If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jacob K. Javits

FIFTY YEARS OF INTERNATIONAL DEBATING

In September of 1922 a trio of debaters from Oxford University appeared at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, to uphold the affirmative on the resolution, "That the United States should at once join the League of Nations,"[1] The debate, which has generally been accepted as the beginning of the international debate program, was in reciprocity for the appearance of a Bates team at Oxford in June of 1921. Certainly it was appropriate that the first formal visit of British debaters to America be initiated by Bates College. As early as 1908 Bates had hosted a team from Queen's College, Ontario, Canada, and had remained the leader in promoting international exchanges.

Since 1922 the scope of the international debate program has grown tremendously. Hundreds of American universities have hosted foreign discussion and debate teams in this country; numerous American teams have gone abroad; and thousands of spectators have witnessed the verbal exchanges of file cards, arguments, humor, and extranea in countless international debates. The program has been variously interpreted as worthless and invaluable, damaging to forensics and the salvation of forensics, representative and unrepresentative of both American and foreign debaters, disappointing and immensely rewarding. The authors hope that a look at its history will help the reader formulate his own conclusions and will point toward future goals and directions for international debating.

BATES COLLEGE AND THE EARLY EXCHANGES

To write the history of the early years of U.S. involvement in international debate is to write the history of Bates College involvement. It was Bates that initiated the 1908-09 exchanges with Queen's College; Bates that first travelled to England in 1921 and that served as the original host and guarantor of the Oxford team that came to America in 1922; Bates that produced one of the few pieces of scholarship on international debating in the Harvard University Master's thesis of Brooks Quimby;[2] Bates that participated in a live radio debate with Scottish students; and, after the disruption of the Second World War, it was Bates that reinstituted the international debate program with a debate trip to Great Britain in 1946.

The two men who principally masterminded Bates' concern for international debating were A. Craig Baird and Brooks Quimby. Baird is generally given credit for the idea of the first Anglo-American exchange debate, which he conceived while director of Debate at Bates in 1921.[3] Also instrumental in arranging the debate was Ralph M. Carson, a former Michigan debater who became President of the Oxford Union Society in 1922.[4] Through a series of correspondence initiated by Carson, the tour of the Oxonians was extended

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[1]Brooks Quimby, "A Rebuttal That Took Thirty Years to Develop," *Speech Activities*, VIII (Summer 1952), pp. 35-7.

[2]Brooks Quimby, "A Decade of International Debating" (Unpublished Master's thesis, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, 1930).

[3]Betty Burford Grimmer, "The International Debate Program: 1921-1958" (Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Alabama, 1959), p. 15, Ms. Grimmer's thesis has been of considerable use in developing this brochure.

[4]Quimby, "A Decade," p. 55.

Lambeth Palace S.E.1

From:

The Most Reverend Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D., D.Litt.,

Archbishop of Canterbury

It is a happiness for me to recall my visit to the United States in the Fall of 1925. I was at the time an undergraduate at Cambridge approaching my 21st Birthday, and together with two colleagues I visited some thirty Universities in the Middle-West on a Debating Tour. My colleagues were, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd who subsequently became a Member of Parliament and held a number of Government posts, including that of Minister of Education and Patrick Devlin, who subsequently became a distinguished Judge. The three of us had a warm welcome on every campus which we visited.

I remember in the same period, visits of American Debating Teams to Cambridge which were greatly welcomed. I look back upon the tour in the U.S.A. as a very valuable experience, both for the privilege of debating, and for the obtaining of knowledge of American academic and student life. I am very happy to know that these exchanges have continued through the years.

I hope that the Anniversary Celebration in Chicago on December 28th, 1972 will be a very happy and memorable occasion.

Signed: Michael Cantuar

31st July, 1972.

beyond Bates to include Swarthmore, Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania[5]

On June 16, 1921, the trio from Bates appeared at the Oxford Union to debate the topic, "That this House approves the American policy of non-intervention in European affairs." Members of the American team were E. A. Morris, C. M. Starbird, and R. B. Watts.[6] From the very beginning of Anglo-American exchanges, the audience has noted certain recurring differences in the styles of British and American debaters. Thus *The Westminster Gazette* reported on June 17, 1921:

> To Englishmen the chief distinctive marks of the visitors' speeches were their seriousness, their lack of gestures, and their paucity of vocal inflection. The Oxford speakers continually gestured and engaged in distinct oratorical climaxes.

The reciprocal debate in Lewiston in September, 1922, was full-dress and dignified. The chairman was the governor of Maine and the judges included both a Maine Supreme Court Justice and a U.S. congressman. The question of American entry into the League of Nations was supported by Edward Majoribanks, M. C. Hollis, and Magboll Mahood representing Oxford, while Ervin Canham, Arthur Pollister, and William Young upheld the negative and the tradition of Bates. [7]

GROWTH FROM 1922 TO 1928

After the initial exchanges initiated by Bates College, the program developed slowly but steadily. Precise records for the period from 1922 to 1928 (and indeed until World War II) are problematical, but some of the historical details can be sketched.

An important influence on the program was the emerging leadership of the Institute of International Education, which assisted with physical arrangements for the 1922 inclusion of the other colleges and which continued to oversee the program until 1928. By 1926 the IIE had established an honorarium of $150.00 per foreign debate in this country and had otherwise systematized its procedures for the tours.[8]

Foreign teams which visited America during this early period included Cambridge in 1924, The University of Sydney (Australia) in 1926, and the first British "Combined" Team in 1927. This team, selected through the National Union of Students, represented the first involvement of the provincial universities in the international program and was comprised of three students from the University of Edinburgh, the University of Reading, and the London School of Economics.

Several prominent American colleges organized their own teams to go to Britain during this period; among them were New York University, Columbia, Michigan, George Washington, Colgate, and, of course, Bates College. The University of Arizona sent a team to Puerto Rico, although no record exists of their performance there, in 1926. In 1927 The University of Oregon actual-

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[5]Quimby, "A Decade," p. 73.
[6]For names of the team members involved in international debates from 1921-22 to the present, see Appendix B.
[7]Quimby, "A Rebuttal," p. 36.
[8]Grimmer, pp. 16-17.

The first International Debate Tour, which occurred in the Fall, 1922, included three students from Oxford University. The students were: Kenneth Lindsay, Edward Majoribanks, and Maurice Hollis. The tour included seven colleges and universities in the Northeast.

"International Debating alone will not bring us back to the educational objectives of debating, but it will help."—*Brooks Quimby, Bates College*

ly began an "Around the World Debate Tour" which took several months to complete; and Bates, not to be outdone, followed suit in 1928.

THE DEPRESSION AND THE COMING OF THE WAR

By 1928 the activity by individual colleges was becoming somewhat bewildering and needed further organization. Since most of the activity directly involved students, the then-active National Student Federation of America seemed the logical choice to undertake the administrative burdens of the program. By April of 1928 the Federation had assumed its role as administrator, a post which it more or less discharged until the tours were suspended by the outbreak of World War II. The Federation did have some qualms about the treatment of foreign visitors, as evidenced by its circular of 1932 advising host colleges that "to foreign gentlemen it is sometimes quite inconvenient and even uncomfortable to have to spend one or two nights in an American fraternity house."

It was all too soon apparent, however, that better arrangements for the tours needed to be made than were being handled by the NSFA. The 1928 convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech designated a committee to investigate the status of international debating. This group, under the chairmanship of Professor Hoyt H. Hudson, recommended that a permanent committee be appointed to work with the NSFA in improving the incipient program. Thus it was that the Committee on International Debating was formed at the 1929 convention, with Professor Hudson becoming its first chairman.[9] The resolution forming the Committee was long and involved; it read:

Report of the Committee on International Debating

The Chicago Convention received a resolution from the Round Table Conference on Debating asking the appointment of a committee to investigate the international debating now being carried on, and to make a report at the next convention. The ASSOCIATION approved this resolution and the following committee was appointed: A. Craig Baird, Robert Burlingame, Raymond F. Howes, Frederick B. McKay, Hoyt H. Hudson, Chairman.

We present herewith the report of this committee's findings and recommendations, as adopted by the ASSOCIATION:

"Your committee, after the investigation of international debating by means of a questionnaire and personal conferences with officers of the National Student Federation, submits findings and recommendations, as follows:

1. Approximately four hundred international debates have been held in the United States since 1922. These debates, especially those with teams from England, have had a considerable effect on the debating of American colleges. The influence of foreign debaters, combined with the approval of American debate directors, has led American college debaters generally to work out more personal points of view for themselves

[9]For a roster of members of the Committee from 1930 to the present, see Appendix C.

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October 27, 1972

To Colleagues, Students, and Friends:

My memory of the 1930 debate tour of the British Isles--42 long years ago now -- is still fresh and vivid. Traveling with Robert McClintock of Stanford (who became a United States Ambassador) and with Gregson Bautzer of U.S.C. (who became a noted Hollywood lawyer), I had the pleasure of debating at fifteen British institutions -- and the three of us had the thrill of winning thirteen of those debates by audience decisions. (Who said the British are not hospitable?) Our losses? We could not convince the audience at Birmingham University that "The American Doctrine of Prosperity is Sound." (The year, you recall, was 1930!) Neither could we convince the members of the Cambridge Union that "One can live happier in America than in England."

My life was greatly changed by that memorable tour. Not that my career was altered. I was already headed for a professorial career -- and a professor I became. But the trip made me a citizen of the world. It taught me to admire other peoples, to esteem their culture, to enjoy their history -- which is our history -- and to love the differences which make the human race so varied. The trip also gave me the travel bug: I have been to Europe ten times since then. All these acquirements have enriched my teaching; I have tried to transmit my enthusiasms to generation after generation of students. I no longer bore them with anecdotes about the British style of debating, and I no longer use the supply of jokes which served me well for a couple of decades. But I do try to demonstrate by precept and example the wisdom and the joy of being a citizen of the world.

May international debate trips long continue -- and may they exert their benign influence for many years to come!

Garff B. Wilson

Garff B. Wilson
Professor of Rhetoric & Dramatic Art
University of California, Berkeley

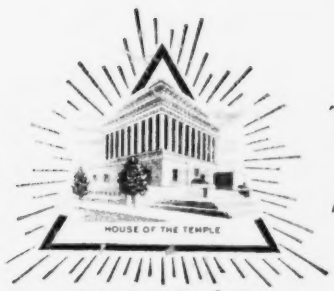
and to respect more highly the points of view of their opponents; to be more informal, flexible, spontaneous, and humorous in presenting their arguments; to strive for the approval of their audience by being more interesting and less dogmatic; and to enjoy discussion for its own sake rather than for the opportunity to win a decision. Some debaters have gone to excess in these directions. Some debate directors have felt that the influence of the visiting teams was harmful rather than beneficial. The general consensus of opinion, however, seems to be that we have learned some good lessons from our visitors.

2. There is still a strong demand for international debating on the part of the colleges and universities of the country. This demand continues in spite of the fact that there exists a condition of diminishing returns from these debates; that is, the interest and good results which attended upon the earlier visits of teams from across the water cannot, in the nature of things, be quite so great after repeated visits. However, there are each year some colleges entering upon international debating for the first time, and with many colleges each year's debate is a source of great interest and valuable experience. We find no reason, therefore, to discontinue or to curtail these activities.

3. The National Student Federation, under whose auspices debaters from England, Canada, and New Zealand have made trips to the United States, manifests a sincere desire to cooperate with our colleges in every way. The officers of the Federation point out that they took over this work less than two years ago, that the fee of one hundred and fifty dollars for a debate was one arrived at by the organization previously in charge of the trips, and that after one year of experience the Federation lowered the fee to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Some complaints still are made by debate coaches, to the effect that the schedules frequently leave too many days between debates, and the itineraries involve inefficient routing of travel. Other members of our ASSOCIATION have suggested that the cost of the debates could be cut by asking for two-man teams instead of three-man teams to visit us. The officers of the National Student Federation would welcome the advice and assistance, upon these points and others, of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF SPEECH, and are eager that this ASSOCIATION appoint a permanent committee on international debating for these purposes.

4. Upon the subject of return trips by American teams to foreign countries, your committee is forced to recognize that the small number of colleges and universities in any given country or dominion, taken with the fact that at most of these institutions no charge of admission for debates can be made, makes it impossible for the foreign organizations to pay the travelling expenses of American teams visiting them. It is quite evident also that not more than one or two American teams can be sent abroad each year. We believe it to be a fact that a team of American college debaters is not an especially strong attraction at some universities, notably at those in England.

However, the officers of the National Student Federation and your committee think that every opportunity should be taken for sending American teams abroad, and the Federation would welcome the help of a



ROBERT B. WATTS, 33° G.C.
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

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October 5, 1972

Mr. Robert N. Hall
Associate Executive Secretary
Speech Communication Association
Statler Hilton Hotel
New York City, N.Y. 10001

Dear Mr. Hall:

The delay in responding to your letter of September 21st has been occasioned by my absence from home.

It is a privilege to express my deep conviction of the value of intercollegiate debating as taught and practised under Dr. A. Craig Baird in the 1920's. I captained the Bates College teams for four years through an undefeated period.

The first great teaching of that experience was the exhaustive research conducted into each subject scheduled for debate. Nothing was left to chance or overlooked. Every available fact, good or bad, was unearthed, digested and card-indexed. In a long subsequent career as a trial lawyer and appellate specialist as well as corporate general counsel, this rigid training gave me a tremendous advantage over professional opponents who relied on sketchy investigation and research mixed with alleged inspiration of the moment.

The second dividend from my debating training was the acquisition of a thorough technique in briefing the facts disclosed by the investigative process. In my legal studies at Yale, as well as in my work at the Bar, I could readily turn lectures, testimony or arguments into short, accurate summaries of the material presented, thus making its essence instantly available for use or review.

Finally, of course, the ability to express one's thoughts and material logically and, hopefully, interestingly, under the intense pressure of sharply limited appellate court time allotments, has been a life-long assistance.

For Dr. Baird's personal leadership in these fields I have always been grateful, and I am delighted that this giant in the field of Speech is to be properly recognized and honored.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Watts

Robert B. Watts

committee from our ASSOCIATION in the matter of selecting the team or teams to be sent. We would call attention to the fact that with Canada reciprocity has already been established. Canadian colleges are this year bearing the expenses of a team made up of representatives from three colleges in the eastern district of the United States, visited last year by a Canadian team.

In view of the facts stated above, your committee offers the following motion:

That the President of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF SPEECH appoint a committee, to serve for at least two years without change of personnel, to cooperate with the National Student Federation in arrangements regarding international debating; that this committee shall labor with the National Student Federation to remove, as far as possible, inefficiencies of schedule, and other causes of complaint; that it shall ascertain whether the substitution of two-man for three-man teams would meet with general approval from American colleges and would effect a desirable reduction of expense; and that it shall have a hand in the picking of questions to be debated and in the choice of American teams to be sent abroad; and that it shall perform such other services as seem proper and desirable."[10]

Despite the committee's persistent attempts to improve the program, however, the reluctance of the NSFA to cooperate with the committee created a period of general frustration which lasted from its formation until it was abolished in 1935. There also was a general feeling of frustration with the program until the suspension of international debating in 1941.

Although the internal administrative problems, along with the adverse effects of the Depression, curtailed much of the international debating activity which had started to prosper in the 1920's, the decade of the thirties provided some important milestones in the history of the program.

The first international debate to be carried on radio was broadcast from Station WJZ in New York City over the National Broadcasting Company network on October 21, 1930. The entertaining subject was "That frugality is not a virtue," and the contending teams were a Scottish "Combination" Team from St. Andrews University and the University of Glasgow versus debaters from—naturally enough—Bates College.

Another highlight of this period was the visit in 1931 of two Turkish debaters from Robert College. This team appeared on about thirty college campuses and was the last non-English-speaking team until debaters from India came to the U.S. in 1954.[11]

The 1928-1941 period also saw the unique instances of all-women's teams engaging in international debate. Back in 1928 three British girls from Oxford, Cambridge, and the University of London had been well-received in America; and in the spring of 1932 the first and only all-women's team from the U.S., comprised of students from Sophie Newcomb College and Randolph-Macon College, went abroad.

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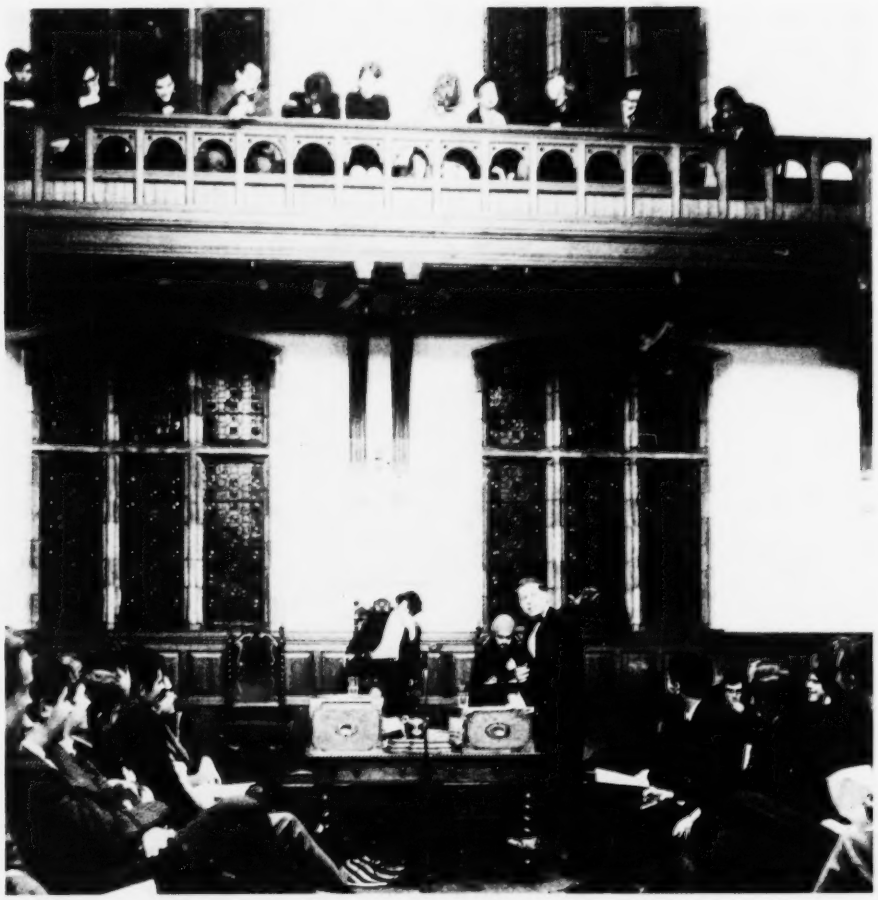
[10]"Conventions," *Quarterly Journal of Speech, XIV* (February, 1930) pp. 97-99.
[11]Grimmer, p. 33



An American student debater speaks at the Oxford Union Society, spring, 1966. The two Americans who went abroad that year under the auspices of the SCA Committee on International Discussion and Debate were Stuart Ross and Gerry Philipsen.

"The general high regard for the British debaters' use of humor and heckling is questionable."—*George Skorkowsky, member of 1968 American team*

But the period was essentially one of curtailment, especially in the number of American teams going abroad in the last half of the thirties. Only Stanford University, whose West Coast location made Pacific trips feasible, continued international debating; and these trips were not to Europe but to British Columbia and Latin America. A brief trip by the University of Toronto into the Midwest in 1941 concluded international debating until 1946.

REVIVAL AFTER THE WAR: THE EMERGENCE OF COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP

Although correspondence was in progress in 1945 by parties interested in resuming the program, it was not until Bates College took the initiative once again that international debating resumed after World War II. In October of 1946, Bates students Norman Dunn and Edward Temple set out for a trip to the British Isles that was to include twelve debates and an itinerary of over eight thousand miles.[12] Bates arranged and paid for the trip largely on its own, although receiving scheduling assistance from the Institute of International Education and from student groups in England and Scotland. The tour was a cordial success and began post-war debating on a high level.

The major concern of those interested in the program in the U.S. was that a system be devised to insure both the quality and the representativeness of the teams going abroad. The Institute of International Education again became involved in the planning of the tours and in assisting the Committee on International Debating, which after ten years of dormancy, was reconstituted with greater authority to regulate the international exchanges. In 1949 the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on International Discussion and Debate. It seems fair to say that from the time it approved the first representative American team which went to England in 1950, the Committee on International Discussion and Debate assumed the key role in determining the policy and guidelines for the program.

The process of selecting the representative American team lagged a few years behind in establishing a process similar to that utilized in England. In 1947 the Universities Committee of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth assumed the responsibility of selecting students from the provincial universities for American tours; the respective Union Societies from Cambridge and Oxford still selected their members who would go to the U.S.[13]

Both the American and British selection processes inevitably retain a subjective flavor, but the American process has been refined since 1949-50, when the "first representative team" was selected largely on the basis of institutional willingness to share the expenses of the tour, as well as on the debating record of the two colleges involved. Two fine debaters were, however, selected for the 1950 tour; and their warm reception in England did much to endorse the decision of the Committee to send future "representative teams" and to insure the solidarity of the program. This first team included Charles Radcliffe of Bates and Oscar Newton of Alabama, and the reactions

[12]Norman J. Temple and Edward Dunn, "British Debating is Parliamentary," *Quarterly Journal of Speech*, XXXIV (February, 1948), p. 50.
[13]Grimmer, pp. 57-59.

"In a post-debate poll, 97% of the audience indicated that they wanted a British-style, audience-participation debate program on this campus.—*Dan R. Salden, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville*

After several years of negotiation, the Soviet Union agreed to participate in the SCA Program on International Discussion and Debate. The three-man delegation toured America from April 16 through April 30, 1972. Here the Soviets listen as an American student speaks. The place was Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. The Soviet delegation included Nicholai Mukhin, Vladimir Kavtarazde, and Levon Saakyan.

of the various student papers that reviewed their performances indicated that the two Americans complemented each other very well. No doubt the debaters profited from the able advice of Brooks Quimby, who spent several days with the team before their departure, orienting them to the difference between American and British styles of debate. This indefatigable coach also assisted foreign-bound teams in 1953, 1954, and 1956.[14]

1952 saw the first American team chosen directly by the Committee on International Discussion and Debate, Joseph R. Barse and Benjamin F. Crane, undertake a highly successful tour of Britain. The selection policy, freely utilized in 1952, has continued since that time. The policy has been for the Committee to hold a meeting in the spring or summer of the odd-numbered years for the purpose of selecting a team to represent the U.S. in a tour of British Debating Unions. The biennial tour then occurs in the spring of the even-numbered years.

THE 1950'S: CONTINUED EXPANSION

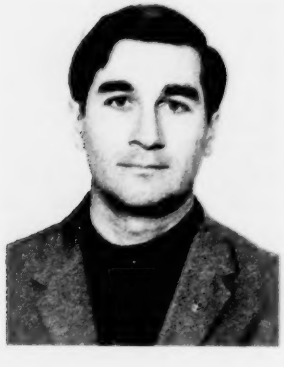
The decade of the fifties was a prosperous one for the international debate program. The first postwar Australian team visited the U.S. in 1951-52. Another example of the new directions taken by the program came in 1953-54, when a team of U.S. debaters, George Phillips of Illinois and Harland Randolph of Ohio State, went to Asia for debates in India and Pakistan. The two participated in twenty-nine debates from November 27, 1953, through March 7, 1954. In 1954 India became the first non-English speaking country to have debaters participate in the program since 1931 when the Turkish students from Robert College toured. The University of London reintroduced a woman into the program when Jennifer Copeman was selected to tour the U.S. in 1955. She was the first woman to be a participant in the program in twenty-seven years.

The concept of inviting students from countries where English was not the mother tongue continued in 1956 when the fall tour was composed of one student from the University of Stockholm and one from the University of Copenhagen. The Institute of International Education was primarily responsible for the students from non-English speaking countries being invited. However, what appeared to be a significant expansion within the international exchange program ended in 1956. For the next thirteen years, all of the student debaters who came to America were from Great Britain or New Zealand.

The Decade of the '60's

The 1960's found the international debate program going into a period of a slow decline until it reached near collapse. The decade began with a tour by students from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. The expense of bringing students from countries other than Great Britain virtually doubled the cost of a tour. As expenses rose, the Institute of International Education assumed a larger share of the total cost of the program. As that share grew and as federal support for the Institute diminished, the decision was made by the IIE that the program would have to be abandoned.

[14]Grimmer, pp. 70-71.



On November 21, 1972, an American delegation of three students began an historic two-week tour of the U.S.S.R. The American delegation was composed of Loretta Malandro, Jonathan Lash, and Dimitri Breschinsky. They appeared in Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and Novisibirsk.

The Administrative Council of the Speech Association of America voted at its meeting in December, 1963, to have the Association assume the administration of the program. The Committee on International Discussion and Debate was to oversee the program with the SCA Assistant Executive Secretary serving the Committee and the program as Administrative Director. The transfer of authority was completed during the 1964-1965 academic year. A decision also was made during this time to have The English-Speaking Union in London screen and select all British candidates for tours of the U.S. The various universities could continue to nominate candidates but the competition would be open to any British student and the Universities' Committee, under the direction of Lillian Moore, would be responsible for the final selection of the representatives.

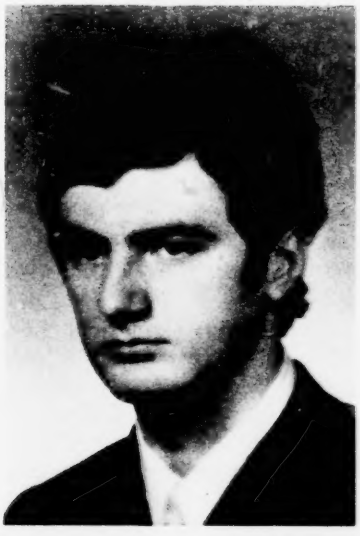
For the next two years the program flourished. There were enough applications to host the visiting teams to allow the Committee to organize three tours during 1966-1967 and 1967-1968. The antics, however, of one debater on each of the three tours during 1967-1968 came close to destroying the program. The capricious actions of the students resulted in missed debates, changed itineraries, and irate host institutions.

When the Committee held its annual business meeting in December, 1967, it decided that if the program was to survive, it would have to be expanded to include any country with which an agreement could be made. The Administrative Director was instructed to contact SCA members in foreign countries to determine if there were students competent enough in English to handle the responsibilities of the debate tours. Contacts also were made with the Cultural Affairs Section of foreign embassies seeking cooperation in the expansion of the program. In addition, recommendations were sought from individual SCA members. After many contacts were made and supporting documents received, the Committee made the move to expand the participating countries invited to send student debaters to America.

The first invitation offered to students in Japan was extended for participation in 1969. Through the good offices of Father John J. Nissel, arrangements were made for the two winning debaters from the All-Japan Sophia University Invitational Debating Tournament to make the Spring tour. Student riots during the fall of 1968 prevented the tournament from being held but did not prevent two students from being selected. Thus, in late February, 1969, the first Japanese debaters in the history of the international debate program made a U.S. tour.

In the spring of 1969, the Committee was contacted by the United States Department of State seeking its cooperation in arranging a tour for Philippine students. Although a British tour was already scheduled, the decision was made for a second, abbreviated tour to occur simultaneously. The tour of three weeks duration was made in November, 1969. It involved two students from the University of the Philippines in Manila. Not since 1928 had that University or Philippine students been involved in the work of the Committee.

Although there was some reticence on the part of some American debate coaches to host these foreign students whose ability at English was unknown, whose use of humor was doubted, and whose ability at American style debate was questioned, the tours did prove satisfactory and did assist in revitalizing the concept of international debate exchanges.



Once the Soviet Union had opened the Iron Curtain to the SCA Committee on International Discussion and Debate, other East European Countries were willing to accept invitations to participate in the exchange program. Touring America from February 3 through April 18, 1973, were two students from Poland: Joanna Kramarczyk and Jerzy Rzewuski.

"If his opponent makes a good point, he (the British debater) praises him and bases his argument on other grounds. He reminds me irresistibly of Cyrano in the duel scene of Rostand's famous play."—*Raymond F. Howes, Washington University of St. Louis*

The 1970's and Beyond

The decade of the 1970's began with two tours by students from Oxford University. Both tours removed the final vestiges of ill-will created by the students who toured in 1967-1968. Following the success of the tours by Oxford, the Committee voted, when feasible, to invite British teams each fall and teams from other countries each spring.

In early 1970, the Department of State again contacted the Committee with a proposal for a tour by students from New Zealand. The idea was approved and, after a ten year lapse, students from Victoria University of Wellington returned to participation in the program with the spring tour of 1971.

1972 was designated by the SCA as the Fiftieth Anniversary Year for the international exchange program. To celebrate the golden anniversary, the Committee planned a series of events which included: an American student debate tour of England, Scotland and Wales, a discussion tour made by a delegation from the U.S.S.R., a tour made by Oxford University debaters, a discussion tour of the U.S.S.R. made by three American students, a luncheon at the SCA National Convention honoring A. Craig Baird and the late Brooks Quimby, a Convention reception for the debate coaches from the host institutions, and a discussion tour to be made by students from the People's Republic of Poland.

The Soviet Exchange Agreement made between the SCA and the Student Council of the U.S.S.R. included several historic firsts for the Committee on International Discussion and Debate: it was the first organized speaking tour made by citizens from the Soviet Union, it was the first time a delegation from an East European country participated in the program and it was the first discussion tour sponsored by the Committee.[15] Of equal importance was the fact that the agreement called for an exchange. The Committe, therefore, held a special meeting in September, 1972, to select three American students to participate in a discussion tour of the U.S.S.R. The students selected were Loretta Malandro, a speech communication graduate student at Florida State University, Jonathan Lash, a freshman law student at the University of Chicago, and Dimitri Breschinsky, a graduate student in Slavic langugages at Vanderbilt University. The three students met their Soviet counterparts in public appearances in Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and Novisibirsk during November and December, 1972.

To end the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary Year and to open what the Committee hopes will be the second fifty years of international debating, two students from Poland will make the longest tour organized by the Committee since 1954. One of the Polish students, Joanna Kramarczyk, is the first woman involved in the program since Pamela Ings debated in 1967.

Because the Committee sponsors at least two tours by foreign students each year, it is easy to over-look the fact that the Committee also is responsible for sending American students abroad. Since 1946, there have been biennial tours of Great Britain. Earlier in the history of the program when the financial responsibility was on the students and their institutions, there were tours of South America, of the Pacific Basin, and of the world. The

[15]For a full report of the tour, see Appendix D.

Committee, working with limited funds and continued deficits, has been limited to the exchange agreement made with The English-Speaking Union. There were three occasions, Australia in 1952, India and Pakistan in 1953, and the Soviet Union in 1972, when the Committee was able to bring greater scope to the exchange aspect of its task. Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the Germanies, the United Arab Republic, and Columbia are a few of the countries that have been approached concerning future participation in the debate program. In each case, the concept of a reciprocal exchange has been stressed. As agreements are reached with these and other countries, it is the hope of the Committee that more American students will have an opportunity to have the experience of international debating.

But what about the young people who have participated in the program? The opinions about the value of the exchanges from a few former students are included in this booklet. It is known that many of the debaters who have helped make this program work for fifty years have gone on to be leaders in their country or their profession. None of the students would deny that there have been and there are problems with the program but also none would deny the value gained from the experience. According to the late Brooks Quimby, "debating has been more than a competitive activity; it has been and is an educational opportunity." So, too, is the international experience.

THE SECOND FIFTY YEARS: WHAT DIRECTIONS?

The growth and expansion of the international debate program under the stewardship of the CIDD has not laid to rest the criticism of the program's existence. From the beginning international debating has been viewed as both positive and negative. As early as 1929 the investigative committee of the National Association of Teachers of Speech concluded that the debates continued "in spite of the fact there exists a condition of diminishing returns" from the exchanges.[16] The committee felt that continued exposure to the British speakers would in time bore the potential American audience who found that the British treated the debates somewhat like a novelty entertainment.

Perhaps this criticism is pertinent for the seventies. In an era when a large number of American students goes to Europe in the summer and when an ever-increasing number of Europeans comes over here, perhaps the "shock value" of comparing British and American debaters is diminished. But there are two answers to this charge. The first is that the CIDD has assiduously tried to get more teams from countries with which Americans have comparatively little experience. Witness the 1972 tour of the Soviet students and the scheduled 1973 visit of three Polish students.

The second answer or direction is that perhaps we should not view the exchanges as mere entertainment but should concentrate on bringing students together from various countries to discuss real issues of importance to them. Inherent in this proposal is a shift in emphasis to the discussion format. After all, we do have a Committee on International *Discussion* and Debate, even though the discussion format has been largely neglected until the recent Soviet tour, when a looser, semi-debate format was used. Could we not establish a "representative American forum" to augment or perhaps replace the "representative American debate team" in foreign tours? Our representatives could come from the ranks of debaters or from other interested students who share a concern over world problems. These students could appear on panels or in discussion groups or in give-and-take sessions with the students or the public of other countries.

A forum of students from a variety of other countries also seems possible for American tours. Why not have a trio composed of one concerned student from England, one from Japan, one from Germany, for example, to meet in public forums with our students on such a topic as coping with global pollution? Perhaps we would all learn (and even enjoy) more from these programs than from more debates in which Americans try, usually futilely, to cope with British humor.

In an article in the October 1971 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Speech,* George Skorkowsky suggested several steps to help "encourage the diffusion of the experience [of going to Britain on a debate tour] to people in the field [of Speech]" (p. 343). Certainly more detailed research is necessary if we are to understand the difference between the real and imagined values of the program. Hopefully this brief history of international debating will inspire readers to undertake the research, the imaginative planning, and the critical evaluation which are essential if the program is to celebrate a centennial in 2022.

"Is anybody out there? Does anybody care?"—Robert N. Hall

[16] "Conventions" QJS, Vol. XVI (February 1930), p. 97.

THE FIRST OXFORD-BATES COLLEGE DEBATE

A. Craig Baird
University of Iowa

May I revert to fifty years ago to talk briefly concerning the first Oxford-Bates student Debate. As you all know, it took place before the Union Society at Oxford on June 16, 1921. My privilege as debate director (whatever that term means or is) was to accompany the three undergraduate Bates debaters, Robert Watts, Ed Morris, and Charles Starbird, to Liverpool and to Oxford.

On that pleasant June evening of 1921, on the eve of Oxford's dissolution for the summer, we adjourned from our banquet at the Mitre Hotel, with much camaraderie, to the Oxford Union for the historic event. For two and one-half hours before the members of the union and the gallery visitors, the three Bates students argued for the motion submitted by the English that "this house approves the American policy of non-interference in European affairs."

Big differences between the techniques and philosophies of the rival teams quickly appeared. These differences have diminished after fifty years but still exist. The first noticeable contrast was in the audience adaptation and appeals. The home speakers relied much more heavily than did the Americans on complete audience adjustment and response. At every point the Englishmen worked to hold attention and secure favorable reactions.

The Oxford Union in its duplication of the House of Commons echoed this political inheritance of direct cabinet government. The American debaters, by contrast then and now, reflected the governmental practices of our historical system.

These differences in audience adaptation were well illustrated by the contrasts in delivery. The Britishers, as we expected, presented the typical Oxonion sophistication. Their pronunciation and inflection were in the best British pattern. Our Americans talked in the usual New England and Maine vernacular, with occasional native "Rs" added to the word sounds.

The vocal habits of our hosts were also marked by other distinctive speaking traits. They were obviously more casual, extempore, and conversational than were the Americans. From start to finish they released their personalities in their gestures and bodily activities. They apparently relied little on memory and used no evidence cards.

The Bates debaters tended to speak fast, with comparatively level pitch and unvaried intensity. Said the *Westminster Gazette* of this debate, "To the Englishmen the chief distinctive marks of the visitor's speeches were their seriousness, their lack of gesture, and their paucity of inflection." Commented the *Morning Post* with slight sarcasm on Edward Morris, Bates' first speaker, "He spoke with great fluency, so well that there seemed to be no reason why he should stop. American universities have apparently eliminated emotionalism from their definition. There is not one orator in the Oxford Union who is not more emotional than were the American speakers tonight."

Another wide area of difference in that first debate, not greatly modified fifty years later, was in the way each team handled its arguments. The

Britishers, as I implied above, articulated their ideas more completely with emotional appeals. Their logical organization was not very thorough or consistent. The Americans in rebuttal found difficulty in pinpointing the specific propositions to be replied to. Precise definition and limited interpretation of the issues and the supporting evidence were only loosely followed. The Bates debaters, by contrast, followed closely the textbook patterns for debate as expounded by George Peirce Baker of Harvard and by most teachers and students of forensic discourse since then. Judges of argument would, in my opinion, have given the edge to Bates.

The *Oxford Chronicle* stated that "The Americans did not attempt rhetoric. Their argument was built clearly and consistently, point by point, without compliment or peroration." The *London Gazette* put it: "The visitors excelled in logic and reasoning ability."

Why the relative success of the British in audience persuasion? Typical and impressive, according to my recollection, was their leader, Beverly Nichols. He opened his debate by reminding the audience that Bates, by its very presence and arguments, had interfered in European affairs and with much success. This application of the dilemma and *reductio ad absurdum* was typical of his entire debate as it was also of the arguments by his colleagues, Beechman and Howard. Said Nichols in denouncing American refusal to enter the League: "The foreign policy of the Americans is nothing more than a series of stunts." "Hands across the sea were withdrawn and put into somebody's pockets." "The Star Spangled Banner," said Nichols, "flew alone and the voice of liberty was silent." Beechman, the second Oxford speaker, was also highly sarcastic. Argued he: "Three post-war names were to be remembered: Wilson, Lenin, and Lloyd George. President Wilson discovered the right principles but failed to apply them. Mr. Lenin discovered the wrong principles, but applied them with vigor. Lloyd George discovered no principles, but applied them with even more vigor."

The British speakers at the outset made the debate a simple issue of whether the United States should join the League of Nations. And the popular appeal was strong with that audience and most other Europeans of 1921.

Who won the debate? There was no decision on the merits of the debate, as we teachers of debate and our debaters habitually called for. The vote in that debate was 90 to 250 in favor of the English. Thus this audience, though warmly applauding the visiting speakers, condemned American non-interference. Much convivial celebration followed the debate.

The Bates speakers were obviously handicapped not only by the adroitness of their British opponents and the absence of any tests of relative skills or the soundness of the arguments themselves. In addition the Bates undergraduates were relatively inexperienced in public performance. The Oxford representatives were among the ablest of the twenty-two colleges.

Beverly Nichols, the first speaker, for example, had been president of the Union the year before, author of a novel about Oxford, and had represented Lord Reading on a British mission to America, and had given many speeches before American colleges and universities. Beechman had also been president of the Union and had returned for a degree. The third member, a London lawyer out of Balliol, was perhaps thirty years of age,

served in the First World War as a Major in aviation and had had charge of many American airmen. The Bates speakers were too young for participation in the war of 1917-1918. They lacked the breadth of academic training and philosophy of their older and more broadly-trained competitors. Their speech was hardly couched in original Bernard Shaw epigrams, and their humor and audience intimacy were largely absent. They, nevertheless, made a most favorable impression. Before many months the invitation to debate at Bates and other American colleges was accepted. And during the following fifty years, with the exception of 1940-46, these exchanges have continued with much success and raised standards of debating for the Americans (and we hope for the British) have resulted.

Since June, 1921, scores of British and other foreign debaters have met with American opponents here and in Britain. On November 7, 1947, Oxford debated at the University of Iowa in Iowa City. On the Oxford team were Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Sir Richard Boyle, and Kenneth Harris. These brilliant speakers since then have become distinguished British leaders. I salute these three great debaters.

22 Sunshine Avenue
Karori,
WELLINGTON N. Z.

27 October, 1972

The Speech Communication Association,
Statler Hilton Hotel,
New York, N. Y.
U.S.A. 10001

Gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to your fiftieth anniversary publication.

In February 1971, I landed with my colleague, Hamish Hancock, in New Orleans and my preconceived ideas about your country were to a large extent confirmed. Everything was bigger, everything was brighter and everything was straight off the press. We were star struck for the two or three days that we spent in that city.

New York took us a stage further. We were received there by Dr. Robert Hall and the other members of the National Office staff of your Association who introduced us to our first taste of American hospitality and the efficiency of your organization. In fact, it was this efficiency which enabled us to give of our best as debaters and to enjoy as individuals the experience of meeting Americans of all walks of life, as well as from within the universities.

Apart from meeting a few American tourists in Acapulco on our way to the United States, and apart from one or two brief meetings with American tourists in New Zealand, I had had very few dealings with Americans as tourists and none at all with Americans on their home ground. To some extent, the Acapulco-Americans confirmed the stereo-typed American tourist. However, without exception, the Americans we met during the tour were natural people and generous in their welcome to us. Two things stand out in my mind about the Americans as a people. One is that despite what some of them are concerned to call "their English heritage" the Americans as a whole are in fact as foreign to British people as some non-English-speaking people are. Secondly, the stereo-types which some foreigners have of Americans are simply not true. Since my return, I have been asked numerous questions about life in America and I do not think I have been entirely believed when I have said that life in America is extremely similar to life in New Zealand. We met wealthy people and we met not-so-wealthy people and on one or two occasions we met poor people. Not all of them were scrambling for the dollar and not all of them had three cars in the garage and a boat at Lake Tahoe. Indeed, in many respects had one been blindfolded and deposited in some of the towns in which we found ourselves during the tour one could have been forgiven for saying that one was in a town in New Zealand. Physical size, of course, would not allow the impression to continue, since most American towns are quite a lot larger than their New Zealand counterparts.

Another salient factor for me, apart from the common ground which I found with American students and American people in general, was that the Americans by and large are very concerned with their country's image overseas. It seems to be a new wave of patriotism which appears to be concerned for its worldly neighbours rather than with making progress, regardless of what its fellow countries might think. At almost every stop that we made, people were concerned to enquire what New Zealanders thought of Vietnam and American foreign policy in general. Some were relieved and many were suprised to find that New Zealand was a microcosm, in most respects, of American attitudes to these matters. We were at home with the concern of people of our own age for the future of mankind and, if for nothing else, the tour was invaluable as a means of discovering that people everywhere, whatever their political views, on the whole are working for the betterment of the human race. Of course, we did not agree with everybody nor did everybody agree with our views, but at the same time one was left with the impression that America and Americans are very humanly concerned people and that the features one reads in periodicals, such as Newsweek and Time, do not present a complete picture of the American people and their country.

Let me say that I was a fan of America before I came and I am even more enthusiastic having been there and seen it for myself. In writing the above, I have not intended to gloss over any problems which your country or ours may be facing. I have rather intended to convey some very personal impressions of a debate tour which provided me with the opportunity of meeting and mixing with Americans from all walks of life and discovering that optimism is still the best policy.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Butler

APPENDICES

The reader of these appendices of participant rosters will find that there are entries which read "no record." Efforts were made to have complete rosters; unfortunately, most of the records of the earlier years of the program were incomplete or non-existent. What is recorded here is what is known.

APPENDIX A

The Roster of Foreign Debate Teams

YEAR	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1922	Oxford University	Kenneth Lindsay* Edward Majoribanks Maurice C. Hollis
1923	Oxford University	C. H. O. Scaife G. A. Gardiner J. D. Woodruff
1924	Cambridge University	R. A. Butler A. P. Marshall J. G. W. Sparrow
1924	Oxford University	Malcolm Mac Donald Maurice C. Hollis John D. Woodruff
1925	Oxford University	No record
1925	Cambridge University	Patrick Devlin Geoffrey Lloyd Michael Ramsey
1926	Cambridge University	W. G. Fordham Hugh G. G. Herklots A. L. Hutchinson
1926	Oxford University	Michael A. E. Franklin Giles Isham Patrick Monkhouse
1926	University of Sydney, Australia	Sidney H. Heathwood J. R. Godsall N. D. McIntosh
1927	Oxford University	No record
1927	Mixed British Universities University of Reading University of Edinburgh London School of Economics	 Frank O. Darvall Andrew Haddon John Ramage
1927	Cambridge University	Herbert L. Elvin Hugh M. Foote M. A. B. King-Hamilton
1928	University of the Philippines, Manila	Teodora T. E. Pedro Jacinto C. Borja Doegradias Puyat

*Lindsay was delayed in arriving in the U.S.; Magboll Mahood of India substituted for him during the first few debates.

YEAR	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1928	Mixed British Universities	
	Cambridge University	Leonora Lockhart
	Oxford University	Nancy Samuel
	University of London	Margery Sharp
1929	Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand	C. R. Powles W. J. Mountjoy W. J. Hall
1930	Mixed Scottish Universities	
	University of Glasgow	John McCormick
	St. Andrews University	Norman A. B. Wilson
1930	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Liverpool	B. J. Crehan
	Oxford University	D. Hope Elletson
1930	Cambridge University	Albert E. Holdsworth N. C. Oatridge
1930	Mixed German Universities	
	University of Munich	Hans J. O. Blumenthal
	University of Berlin	Herbert Schaumann
1930	University of Puerto Rico	Gabriel Guerra Joaquin Velilla Antonio J. Colorado
1931	Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey	Galib Rifat Schii Zeki
1931	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Nottingham	Stuart Craig
	Durham University	John Needham
1931	Oxford University	John A. Boyd-Carpenter James Foot
1932	Oxford University	No record
1932	University of Dublin	James J. Achmuty Garrett E. Gill
1932	University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand	No record
1933	Cambridge University	Michael Barkway Alastair Sharp
1933	Mixed British Universities	No record
1934	University of London	David W. Scholes J. Hirschfield
1934	Oxford University	Michael Foote John S. Crippe

YEAR	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1935	Cambridge University	C. J. M. Alport J. H. L. Royle
1935	Mixed Irish Universities	No record
1935	Oxford University	Richard U. P. Kay-Shuttleworth A. W. J. Greenwood
1936	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Wales	Asher Sheinfeld
	London School of Economics	G. R. Young
1937	Mixed British Universities	
	Cambridge University	Ronald Gibson
	Oxford University	James A. Brown
1937	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Wales	David Sealand-Jones
	University of Glasgow	Harold H. Munroe
1937	University of Melbourne, Australia	R. W. Wilmot Alan Benjamin
1938	Mixed British Universities	
	Oxford University	Christopher P. Mayhew
	Cambridge University	Philip R. Noakes
1938	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Wales	William T. Williams
	University of Dublin	William R. Beers
1939	Oxford University	Edward R. G. Heath Peter Street
1939	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Manchester	V. H. Parkinson
	University of Liverpool	George J. Bean
1940	University of Manitoba, Canada	David Golden William Cross
1941	University of Toronto, Canada	E. S. Kirkland David M. Hayne

World War II necessitated a six-year suspension of the program.

1947	Cambridge University	Ian S. Lloyd William Richmond
1947	Oxford University	Anthony N. Wedgwood-Benn Edward Boyle D. Kenneth Harris

YEAR	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1948	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Bristol	Anthony J. Cox
	University of Birmingham	Reginald Galer
1949	Cambridge University	Denzil Freeth
		George W. Pattison
1949	Cambridge University	Percy Cradock
		Duncan Macrae
1949	Oxford University	Robin Day
		Geoffrey Johnson-Smith
1950	Mixed Scottish Universities	
	University of Edinburgh	Malcom D. W. Low
	University of Glasgow	David D. T. Reid
1950	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Birmingham	Ernest A. Smith
	University of North Wales	John G. Williams
1951	Cambridge University	Ronald G. Waterhouse
		Jack Ashley
1951	Oxford University	William Rees-Mogg
		Richard Taverne
1952	Mixed Australian Universities	
	University of Melbourne	John Reid
	University of Adelaide	Robin Rhodes
1952	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Southampton	Kenneth Dibben
	University of North Wales	Ronald Evans
1953	Cambridge University	Peter Mansfield
		Alistair Sampson
1953	Oxford University	John Peters
		Patrick Mayhew
1954	Mixed India Universities	
	Maharaja College	M. K. Chaturvedi
	Elphinstone College	R. P. Sirkar
1954	Oxford University	Peter Tapsell
		Derek Bloom
1955	University of London	Jennifer Copeman
		Lester Borley
1955	Cambridge University	K. W. J. Post
		J. G. York
1956	Oxford University	Roy Dickson
		Alex Grant

YEAR	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1956	Mixed Scandinavian Universities	
	University of Stockholm	Harald U. Serner
	University of Copenhagen	Poul Svanholm
1957	Mixed British Universities	
	University of North Wales	M. L. Davies
	University of Bristol	G. M. K. Morgan
1957	Cambridge University	David R. Fairbairn James N. Crichton-Miller
1958	University of Glasgow	Leonard M. Turpie Ronald B. Anderson
1958	Oxford University	Brian Walden Thomas S. Griffiths
1959	University of London	Frederick W. Crawford Ernest C. Dalrymple-Alford
1959	Cambridge University	Julian Grenfell Roger W. Evans
1960	Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand	Warwick D. Dent Edmund W. Thomas
1960	Oxford University	Alan Jupp Anthony Newton
1961	Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand	James Larsen Hector MacNeill
1961	Cambridge University	Leon Brittan David Saunders
1962	University of Dublin	Louis Courtney F. Patrick O'Connor
1962	Oxford University	William Madel John McDonnell
1963	University of Glasgow	William Mann David Miller
1963	Cambridge University	Michael Howard John Toulmin
1964	University of Dublin	Michael Daly John Rochford
1964	Oxford University	Jonathan Aitken Michael Beloff
1965	Cambridge University	John C. H. Davies Norman S. H. Lamont

YEAR	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1966	Mixed British Universities University of Birmingham University of Bristol	 Inigo G. Bing Robert G. Marshall-Andrews
1966	Mixed British Universities University of Birmingham University of Nottingham	 Michael J. Hartley-Brewer Richard C. Jose
1966	Oxford University	Jeremy Beloff Douglas Hogg
1967	Mixed British Universities University of Bristol University College of Swansea, Wales	 David J. F. Hunt Pamela M. Ings
1967	Mixed British Universities Cambridge University University of Dublin	 Michael Tugendhat E. William Smyth
1967	Mixed British Universities University of Durham Cambridge University	 John E. G. Bach Michael Horowitz
1968	Mixed British Universities University of London Cambridge University	 Andrew Parrish Nicholas Wall
1968	University of Strathclyde, Scotland	Victor MacColl James Hutchinson
1969	Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan	Yuri Endo Masahiro Hosoya
1969	Mixed British Universities University of Nottingham University of Keele	 Alastair C. Finlayson Francis Beckett
1969	University of the Philippines, Manila	Antonio C. Pastelero Fernando T. Barican
1970	Oxford University	John Pakenham Eric Parsloe
1970	Oxford University	Stephen Milligan Anthony Speaight
1971	Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand	Peter D. Butler Hamish S. Hancock
1971	Mixed British Universities University of Durham Oxford University	 Ian F. H. Lloyd Nigel C. Waterson

YEAR	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1972	Mixed British Universities	
	University of Bradford	Peter D. Clarke
	University of Glasgow	David C. H. Ross
1972	Soviet Exchange Delegation	
	Armenian Youth Organization	Levon P. Saakyan
	Committee of Youth Organizations	Vladimir A. Kavtaradze
	Moscow State University	Nickolai N. Mukhin
1972	Oxford University	Julian Priestley
		Peter A. Haywood
1973	Mixed Poland Universities	
	Jagiellonian University, Krakow	Joanna Kramarczyk
	University of Warsaw	Jerzy A. Rzewuski

APPENDIX B

The Roster of American Debate Teams

YEAR	AREA TOURED	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1921	England	Bates College	E. A. Morris C. M. Starbird Robert S. Watts
1922	England	New York University	No record
1923	England	Columbia University	No record
1924	England	Colgate University	No record
1925	England	Bates College	Erwin D. Canham Fred T. Googins John P. Davis
1926	Puerto Rico	University of Arizona	No record
1926	England	University of Michigan	No record
1927	England	George Washington University	No record
1927	World Tour	University of Oregon	Walter E. Hempstead, Jr. Avery Thompson Benoit McCroskey
1928	World Tour	Bates College	M. L. Ames John P. Davis Charles H. Guptill
1928	England	Westminster College	Ransome Comfort, Jr. J. Robertson Claggett Charles F. Lambkin, Jr. Archie C. Kennel
1929	England	University of Iowa	Hershel G. Langdon Burgon A. Miller Louis F. Carroll
1930	South America	Yale University	Henry P. Blakewell Henry T. Clarke, III George E. Lewis James L. Reed
1930	England	University of California Stanford University University of Southern California	Garff Wilson Robert M. McClintock Gregson Bautzer
1931	Hawaii	Stanford University	Daniel Bryant Robert M. McClintock
1931	Great Britain	Dartmouth College	No record

YEAR	AREA TOURED	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1931	Pacific Basin	University of Oregon	No record
1932	England	University of Kansas	Fred Anderson
		University of Texas	No record
1932	Germany	No record	John C. deWilde
1932	England	Randolph-Macon College	No record
		Sophie Newcomb College	
1933	Canada	Bates College	Theodore I. Seamon
			Frank S. Murray
1933	England	University of Kansas	No record
		University of Texas	
1934	World Tour	University of Washington	No record
1935	Canada	Stanford University	John McFarland
			Robert Grantier
1936	Canada	Stanford University	Millerand Luhmann
			Huntington Kingsbury
1936	South America	Stanford University	James Hill, Jr.
			James Reynolds
			Talbot Shelton
1937	Hawaii	Stanford University	Robert Mallet
			Frances Ford
1938	Canada	Stanford University	Gerald Marcus
			Carl Deisenroth
1938	Canada	Stanford University	Joel Stein
			Nelson Norman
1939	Hawaii	Stanford University	Robert Moulton
			Norman Harpar

World War II necessitated a seven year suspension of the program

1946	Great Britain	Bates College	Edward Dunn
			Norman Temple
1947	England	U.S. Military Academy	No record
1950	Great Britain	University of Alabama	Oscar L. Newton, Jr.
		Bates College	Charles W. Radcliffe
1952	Great Britain	Northwestern University	Joseph R. Barse
		University of Iowa	Benjamin F. Crane
1952	Australia	University of Arizona	Henry Kiker
		University of Southern California	David Hunter

YEAR	AREA TOURED	UNIVERSITY	TEAM MEMBERS
1953	India & Pakistan	University of Illinois Ohio State University	George Phillips Harland Randolph
1954	Great Britain	Northwestern University Wake Forest College	Richard King Virgil Moorefield
1956	Great Britain	Pacific University University of Pittsburgh	Philip A. McLennan Joseph Trattner
1958	Great Britain	College of Puget Sound University of Iowa	Henry Stokes Melvin Popofsky
1960	Great Britain	Wabash College University of Kansas	Harold Hovey Raymond Nicholls
1962	Great Britain	North Texas State University King's College	No record
1964	Great Britain	Harvard College	No record
1966	Great Britain	University of Denver Cornell University	Gerry F. Philipsen Stuart A. Ross
1968	Great Britain	Bates College University of Colorado	William Norris Robert G. Skorkowsky
1970	Great Britain	University of Houston University of Pittsburgh	Russell H. McMains Wolfram W. Swoboda
1972	Great Britain	University of Kansas Seton Hall University	Robert D. Beck Paul F. Callan
1972	Soviet Union	Vanderbilt University University of Chicago Florida State University	Dimitri Breschinsky Jonathan Lash Loretta Malandro

APPENDIX C

The Roster of Members of The Committee on International Discussion and Debate

1930

*Hoyt H. Hudson	Princeton University
A. Craig Baird	University of Iowa
Robert Burlingame	No record
Raymond F. Howes	Washington University of St. Louis
Frederick B. McKay	Michigan State Normal College

1931

Hoyt H. Hudson	Princeton University
A. Craig Baird	University of Iowa
Robert Burlingame	No record
Raymond F. Howes	Washington University of St. Louis
Frederick B. McKay	Michigan State Normal College

1932

A. Craig Baird	University of Iowa
Robert Burlingame	No record
Raymond F. Howes	Washington University of St. Louis
Frederick B. McKay	Michigan State Normal College
Brooks Quimby	Bates College

1933

A. Craig Baird	University of Iowa
Robert Burlingame	No record
Raymond F. Howes	Washington University of St. Louis
Frederick B. McKay	Michigan State Normal College
Brooks Quimby	Bates College

1934

A. Craig Baird	University of Iowa
Robert Burlingame	No record
Raymond F. Howes	Washington University of St. Louis
Frederick B. McKay	Michigan State Normal College
Brooks Quimby	Bates College

1935

The Committee was discontinued by vote of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers of Speech meeting in New York City, December 28, 1934.

*The Chairman of the Committee appears first for each year.

1946	
A. Craig Baird	University of Iowa
Milton Dickens	University of Southern California
Ray Ehrensberger	University of Maryland
1947	
A. Craig Baird	University of Iowa
Milton Dickens	University of Southern California
Harold F. Harding	Ohio State University
1948	
Milton Dickens	University of Southern California
Glen Mills	Northwestern University
Richard Murphy	University of Illinois
John V. Neale	Dartmouth College
1949	
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Glen Mills	Northwestern University
Richard Murphy	University of Illinois
John V. Neale	Dartmouth College
1950	
Richard Murphy	University of Illinois
Annabel Dunham	University of Alabama
Gordon F. Hostettler	Temple University
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
1951	
Richard Murphy	University of Illinois
Annabel Dunham	University of Alabama
Gordon F. Hostettler	Temple University
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
1952	
Gordon F. Hostettler	Temple University
Leland T. Chapin	Stanford University
Annabel D. Hagood	University of Alabama
Robert Huber	University of Vermont
Richard Murphy	University of Illinois
David C. Ralph	University of Missouri
Thomas A. Rousse	University of Texas
Mildred Adams	Institute of International Education

1953

Annabel D. Hagood	University of Alabama
Leland T. Chapin	Stanford University
Gordon F. Hostettler	Temple University
Robert Huber	University of Vermont
Richard Murphy	University of Illinois
David C. Ralph	University of Missouri
Thomas A. Rousse	University of Texas
Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Mildred Adams	Institute of International Education

1954

Annabel D. Hagood	University of Alabama
Paul Carmack	Ohio State University
Halbert E. Gulley	University of Illinois
Gordon F. Hostettler	Temple University
Alan Nichols	University of Southern California
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Franklyn Shirley	Wake Forest College
Margaret Wood	Northern Illinois State Teachers College
Mildred Adams	Institute of International Education

1955

Annabel D. Hagood	University of Alabama
Paul Carmack	Ohio State University
Gordon F. Hostettler	Temple University
Alan Nichols	University of Southern California
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Mildred Adams	Institute of International Education

1956

Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Paul Carmack	Ohio State University
Annabel D. Hagood	University of Alabama
Gordon F. Hostettler	Temple University
Alan Nichols	University of Southern California
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Mildred Adams	Institute of International Education

1957

Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Paul Carmack	Ohio State University
Wayne C. Eubank	University of New Mexico
Annabel D. Hagood	University of Alabama

Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education

1958

Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Wayne C. Eubank	University of New Mexico
Mary Louise Gehring	Stetson University
Martin J. Holcomb	Augustana College
James H. McBath	University of Southern California
Robert P. Newman	University of Pittsburgh
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education

1959

Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Wayne C. Eubank	University of New Mexico
Mary Louise Gehring	Stetson University
Martin J. Holcomb	Augustana College
James H. McBath	University of Southern California
Robert P. Newman	University of Pittsburgh
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education

1960

Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Wayne C. Eubank	University of New Mexico
Mary Louise Gehring	Stetson University
Martin J. Holcomb	Augustana College
Roy D. Mahaffey	Linfield College
James H. McBath	University of Southern California
Glen Mills	Northwestern University
Robert P. Newman	University of Pittsburgh
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education

1961

Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Wayne C. Eubank	University of New Mexico
Mary Louise Gehring	Stetson University
Martin J. Holcomb	Augustana College
Roy D. Mahaffey	Linfield College
James H. McBath	University of Southern California
Glen Mills	Northwestern University
Robert P. Newman	University of Pittsburgh
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education

	1962
James H. McBath	University of Southern California
Wayne C. Eubank	University of New Mexico
Mary Louise Gehring	Stetson University
Martin J. Holcomb	Augustana College
Charley Leistner	Oberlin College
Roy D. Mahaffey	Linfield College
Robert P. Newman	University of Pittsburgh
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Robert Scott	University of Minnesota
Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education
	1963
James H. McBath	University of Southern California
Wayne C. Eubank	University of New Mexico
Mary Louise Gehring	Stetson University
Martin J. Holcomb	Augustana College
Charley Leistner	Oberlin College
Roy D. Mahaffey	Linfield College
Robert P. Newman	University of Pittsburgh
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Robert Scott	University of Minnesota
Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education
	1964
James H. McBath	University of Southern California
Mary Louise Gehring	Stetson University
Martin J. Holcomb	Augustana College
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education
	1965
Mary Louise Gehring	University of Richmond
Martin J. Holcomb	Augustana College
Robert Huber	University of Vermont
James H. McBath	University of Southern California
Brooks Quimby	Bates College
Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Fergus Currie	Speech Association of America
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education
	1966
Mary Louise Gehring	University of Richmond
Glenn Capp	Baylor University

Martin J. Holcomb	Augustana College
Robert Huber	University of Vermont
Robert G. King	Eastern Kentucky State College
James H. McBath	University of Southern California
Franklin Shirley	Wake Forest College
Fergus Currie	Speech Association of America
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education

1967

Robert Huber	University of Vermont
Glenn Capp	Baylor University
Robert G. King	Eastern Kentucky University
Lloyd P. Dudley	Southern Colorado State College
Robert N. Hall	Speech Association of America
Judith Sayers	Institute of International Education

1968

Glenn Capp	Baylor University
Robert G. King	Eastern Kentucky University
Lloyd P. Dudley	Southern Colorado State College
George F. Henigan	George Washington University
Robert N. Hall	Speech Association of America
Judith Sayers	The English-Speaking Union

1969

Robert G. King	Eastern Kentucky University
Lloyd P. Dudley	Southern Colorado State College
George F. Henigan	George Washington University
Richard G. Huseman	University of Georgia
Robert N. Hall	Speech Association of America
Judith Sayers	The English-Speaking Union

1970

Lloyd P. Dudley	Southern Colorado State College
George F. Henigan	George Washington University
Richard G. Huseman	University of Georgia
Nicholas M. Cripe	Butler University
Robert N. Hall	Speech Communication Association
Judith Sayers	The English-Speaking Union

1971

George F. Henigan	George Washington University
Richard G. Huseman	University of Georgia
Nicholas M. Cripe	Butler University
Jack L. Rhodes	University of Utah
Robert N. Hall	Speech Communication Association
Judith Sayers	The English-Speaking Union

1972

George F. Henigan	George Washington University
Nicholas M. Cripe	Butler University
Jack L. Rhodes	University of Utah
Thomas E. Kane	University of Pittsburgh
Robert N. Hall	Speech Communication Association
Judith Sayers	The English-Speaking Union

1973

Nicholas M. Cripe	Butler University
Jack L. Rhodes	University of Utah
Thomas E. Kane	University of Pittsburgh
Norma C. Cook	University of Tennessee
Robert N. Hall	Speech Communication Association
Judith Sayers	The English-Speaking Union

APPENDIX D

The Report on the Soviet Tour

April, 1972, saw the successful completion of the first part of the CIDD-sponsored Soviet exchange. The tour, the first organized speaking tour of its kind made by Soviet citizens, commenced on April 16, involved six colleges across the U.S., and ended with the return of the delegation to Moscow on April 30. The Soviet Embassy in Washington supported the tour and, along with the U.S. Department of State, extended assistance throughout the negotiations.

The three Soviets, ranging in age from 24 to 35, are members of student organizations in the U.S.S.R. Levon P. Saakyan, from Erevan, is First Secretary of the Youth Organization of the Armenia Soviet Socialist Republic; Nickolai N. Mukhin, Moscow, is Secretary of the Student Organization of Moscow State University; and Vladimir A. Kavtaradze, also of Moscow, is a member of the Presidium of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the U.S.S.R. All three manifested keen interest in their opportunity to engage in discussions with American students and other U.S. citizens.

Mr. Valerian Nesterov, Counsellor, and Mr. Loury Goryatchev, Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., attended the formal reception for the delegation at the Westbury Hotel in New York City on Monday, April 17. Ambassador Yakov Malik of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations gave a welcoming address. He was accompanied by Deputy Ambassador V. S. Safronchuk. Present also were William Work, SCA Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Jane Work; Robert Hall, Administrative Director of the CIDD and chief agent in negotiating the tour; Patrick Kennicott, SCA Associate Executive Secretary for Research; Judith Sayers, CIDD member and Education Director of the English-Speaking Union; Joyce Moffatt of the New York State Opera of Lincoln Center of the Performing Arts; and representatives of the Press and Media.

The tour began on April 18 with a public discussion at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. Charles Todd, Chairman of the Speech Department at Hamilton, and George Newman, Director of Public Relations, arranged the program which included a TV interview. The discussion at Hamilton, as throughout the tour, dealt with the contributions which might be made by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to the cause of world peace.

The University of Maryland, College Park, was to have hosted the second discussion on April 19. However, the University cancelled the meeting, fearing, in the face of student disturbances on April 18, that participant security could not be guaranteed. As a result, the Soviets spent two days in Washington, D.C. where they were entertained by political organizations and federal agencies.

From Washington, the three students, accompanied by Robert Hall, flew to Oshkosh on April 21 to meet with the students of the University of Wisconsin. Paul Mattox, Director of Forensics at Oshkosh, was one of the 250 chairmen or directors who had replied to the original announcement of the tour plans sent to over 1200 American colleges. The six campuses finally selected covered the broadest possible range of regions and institutions.

The tour moved on to Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, on April 24. Dan Salden, Forensics Director, was responsible for arrangements at SIU. The speeches by the three Soviet and three American students were followed by a discussion among the panelists and by questions from the audience.

Robert Hall introduced the program at each of the six campuses, giving a brief summation of the goals of the SCA and the history of the CIDD exchange program. As far as possible, all proceedings were recorded on tape or video tape. The tour was covered by the Associated Press, *Time* magazine, and the New York *Times*. Interviews were conducted by Ecu-Media Newsservice, Voice of America, Radio-Free Europe, the Associated Press, Komsomolskaya Pravda, and NET (*Free Time*, Martin Agronsky).

In between appearances at the various colleges, the Soviets were able to enjoy the sights in New York, Washington, D.C., St. Louis, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and Disneyland.

April 25 brought the tour to Chico State College in Chico, California, where Nick Nykodym was in charge of the program. Early on April 26 the group travelled to Norwalk, California, where Juliette Venitsky, Speech Department Chairwoman, had arranged for the discussion with alumni of Cerritos College. The final discussion was held at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, on April 27. J. Lavar Bateman was responsible for the program there.

Hall expressed gratitude to all of the tour participants, and particularly to the students from both nations and the faculty sponsors for their courtesy in the scheduling and enactment of the performance at each of the host institutions. Apart from the cancellation at the University of Maryland, the tour was marred only by picketing and heckling at Edwardsville and by a telephoned bomb threat at Cerritos College.

Editor's Note: A reception was held on April 17 in honor of the visiting Soviet student debaters. Among the guests of the SCA was United Nations Ambassador Yakov Malik. Recorded below is the text of Mr. Malik's remarks at the reception, followed by the toast proposed by SCA Executive Secretary William Work.

Mr. Hall.
Ladies and Gentlemen.

First of all, allow me to thank you, Mr. Hall, for an invitation to this dinner given in honour of the representatives of the remarkable students of the Soviet Union, who have arrived in the USA for an exchange of lectures with American students on some important problems of today.

We the Soviet people stand for broad contacts between the Soviet Union and the USA, between the Soviet and the American peoples. Contacts help the peoples of our two countries, among them young men and women, to gain a better idea of each other, and, consequently, better understand each other. Good understanding of each other is a short cut to mutual understanding which, in its turn, opens the door to friendship and cooperation.

All the peoples of the Soviet Union (and the multi-national family of our peoples has more than 100 different nations, nationalities, and ethnic groups)

come out for friendship with all peoples of the world, including the great American people.

We consider useful the expansion of contacts between the Soviet Union and the USA in all fields, since we believe in a possibility of improved relations between our two countries. Moreover, it is desirable both in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and in the interests of strengthening world peace.

I should frankly say here that my four-year stay in the United States has convinced me of the fact that Americans, to put it mildly, know too little about the Soviet Union, are poorly informed of the life in our country. The American press gives such a fantastic picture of life in the Soviet Union today that we, the Soviet people in the USA, often feel sorry, to say the least, for those who portray Soviet life in such light.

The Soviet people have by far better information of the USA, and those American students who are going to pay a reciprocal visit to the USSR will be able to see that for themselves. To support my statement I am going to give you only one example. I think it would be interesting for you to know that during the years of Soviet power 3,557 titles of books by American authors have been published in our country at a circulation of 151,036,000 copies in the 52 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Books by Jack London alone have been published in an edition of 29,115,000 in 32 languages of the peoples of the USSR, and books by Mark Twain in an edition of 18,344,000 in 28 languages of our peoples. The works of contemporary American authors have been published recently on an impressive scale including books by Irwin Shaw, Salinger, John Updike, John Cheever, Truman Capote, Bernard Malamud, Ray Bradbury, Isaac Azimov, Norman Mailer. It should be said that works of literature, if they are genuine works of literature, reflect the soul, the thoughts and aspirations of the people, and the problems facing their country. Reading these books, one gains an advance knowledge of a people and its country.

As far as the USA is concerned, books by Soviet authors are almost not published here while those which do get in print, have been written basically by authors, who for some personal or other reasons, slander their Motherland and its peoples.

I hope that the talks the Soviet students are going to have here will help the American youth to get a better understanding of the Soviet Union.

Allow me to propose a toast to the success of their tour, to the sponsors of the Soviet students' trip to the USA—the Speech Communication Association.

Mr. Ambassador Malik.
Mr. Deputy Ambassador Safronchuk.
Representatives from the Soviet Embassy in Washington.
Distinguished visitors from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Ladies and Gentleman.

On behalf of the officers and 7,000 members of the Speech Communication Association, I propose a toast: To our distinguished visitors from the Soviet Union, we extend hearty good wishes for an enjoyable and enlightening tour. May the contacts between the young people of our two nations—

during these coming weeks and when the American students visit the Soviet Union in the fall—serve to create a bridge of understanding between all of our peoples. May the exchanges that take place in both countries truly illuminate the discussion topic, "How can the Soviet Union and the United States work together to promote world peace?"

We wish you a safe and happy journey.

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